

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BREWER, McHAIL & CO.,  
WHOLESALE Stationers, Publishers of the  
National and other

SCHOOL BOOKS,  
No. 46, King Street, East Toronto.

B. McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their  
customers, the trade and country dealers generally,  
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Stationery,  
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Blank Books,  
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&c. &c. &c. &c.

Toronto, June 29, 1854. 1y-21

JOHN McNAB,  
Barrister and Attorney,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,  
[6th St.] Church Street, Toronto.

F. A. WHITNEY & CO.,  
Flour Dealers,  
Toronto Street, (opposite the Post Office.)

They will either purchase Flour sent to this  
place, or will store and sell to others for a com-  
mission.

Toronto, July 10th, 1854. 23-3m

JOHN T. STOKES,  
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,  
SILVER, C. W.

November 12, 1853. 1f-41

DR. J. HACKETT,  
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur,  
NEWMARKET, C. W.

Residence, Next door to the Temperance Hotel.  
February 6, 1853. 1f-1

J. C. BLISS,  
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that  
he has taken the House of Mr. James Mosely  
Aurora, where he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS  
in all its branches. He returns thanks for past  
favours and solicits a share of public patronage.  
December 24, 1852.

MR. NORTH RICHARDSON,  
GENERAL AGENT, AND CONVEY-  
ANCER, DEBTS COLLECTED,  
BOOKS POSTED AND BALANCED  
OFFICE at the OLD STAND on the Hill,  
Newmarket.

N. B.—Several SUPERIOR FARMS  
FOR SALE.  
July 30th, 1852.

AGENCY OF THE  
CITY BANK MONTREAL,  
HOLLAND LANDING.

DISCOUNT DAYS:  
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,  
ARTHUR McMASTER, AGENT  
Holland Landing, Nov. 3, 1853. 1y-10

SETH ASHTON,  
General Auctioneer  
For Whitchurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can  
make application either personally or by letter,  
(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.  
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 6m13

R MOORE,  
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.  
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE  
COUNTY OFFICE, OFFICE,  
TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb 17, 1851.

R. C. McMULLEN,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,  
Land, General Commission, Division Court  
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and  
Treasurer to the Home District Building Soci-  
ety, Commissioner and Auctioneer.  
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y-23

JOHN R. JONES,  
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in  
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c. &c. &c.  
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge  
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,  
ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS,  
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,  
of their own compound, adapted to the various  
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which  
we live. Also, the

Celebrated American Oil,  
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,  
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,  
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c., together with a general  
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt  
attention to all who may favor us with a call.

ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.  
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 1f-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALAN begs to return thanks for  
past favours, and to intimate that he is pre-  
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,  
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles  
usually required in his line of business.

A number of SUGAR KETTLES,  
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.  
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 1f-1

Millinery! Millinery!  
JUST received a splendid and choice variety of  
PARIS, AND LONDON FASHIONS of  
CAPES, BONNETS, &c.,  
at the Millinery Establishment, adjoining the Post  
Office.

ELLEN McGUIRE,  
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 13-1

POETRY.

Remembrance of George Farguhar;  
Deceased October 1th, 1854, aged 67 years.

BY DAVID WILLIAMS.

I love thee sympathizing strains,  
That give my other's griefs to feel;  
Like blood they're circling through my veins,  
Like cordials, other's griefs to heal.

His eyes brought feelings to my heart,  
Obscured in mine; that's dead and gone;  
From all in life he had to part;  
And put his lasting garments on!

His life doth in my mind arise,  
Although a stranger to his home;  
His deeds were glorious in mine eyes,  
His practice my heart I own.

When I remind his dying day,  
The pains and griefs he leaves behind;  
I find this service in my way,  
To comfort those he leaves behind!

His eyes behold him upward rise,  
Like one in Providential care;  
For light and truth were in his eyes,  
His deeds of life, religious prayer.

His life was like a precious stone,  
And formed by heaven's giving hand;  
His thoughts were wandering from his home,  
He lived like one by God's command.

Oh may his Presbyterian friends,  
By far surpass this heart of mine;  
And count the blessings heaven sends,  
And draw his virtues in a line.

His care was for his church and home,  
And spent his days in love and peace;  
Oh! that dear George was better known,  
And that his virtues may increase!

A SYMPATHIZING HYMN  
To the remembrance of George Farguhar—his home  
and Presbyterian friends.

With mourning let us join the psalm,  
That thoughtful George has left behind;  
Where we no more can see his face,  
Nor his dear bride his presence find.

Remembrance brings his visage down,  
His life's engraving within her breast;  
Though her beloved's in the tomb,  
She's confident he's gone to rest.

Though tears may fall, and sighs arise,  
Yet in his life we comfort find;  
And heaven will bless the weeping eyes,  
Of her, to whom he's been so kind.

Oh, friends, attend the homesome place!  
Not with a heart that's chill'd and cold;  
But with the cares of love and grace,  
That never, never will grow old!

His eyes hath brought this lesson home—  
In him the works of God I see;  
His humble life my soul doth own,  
His presence, Lord, doth comfort me.

Oh may his church, his name remind,  
And may I own his life with me;  
That more such virtues I may find—  
And all the church with George agree!

LITERATURE.

From Gleason's Drawing-Room Companion.  
The Golden Clasp; or the Young Doctor  
and his Patients.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

CHAPTER I.

A dark night had settled down over the  
village of L—, and a heavy rain was gradu-  
ally flooding the streets. Dr. Jacob Toll-  
man sat in his snug apartment, half buried in  
the cushion of his easy chair, with his slipper-  
ed feet resting upon a high stuffed stool, while  
his attention seemed equally divided between  
a volume of anatomical plates, which he held  
in his hand, and the smoke that curled up from  
the well-filled grate near him.

"Heigh-ho!" fairly groaned the doctor,  
tossing his book upon the table and starting  
up from his chair. "What a life is this I now  
lead, to be sure. Here I am, six-and-twenty,  
with as much business as I can attend to, and  
good-looking, too, upon my honor; but what is  
all this good for? I haven't anybody to  
enjoy life with me—nobody to smile, unless,  
perchance, I fix them with a joke. I visit  
every sick room in town; see nothing but long  
faces and looks of agony; hear nothing but  
moans and murmurings; feel nothing but pulses  
and fevered brows; and then, when I  
return to my home, what is there for me?  
Nothing but my old landlady and a cold meal  
of victuals. It's decidedly too bad. Jake  
Tollman, you ought to have a wife!"

This last sentence came out with a sort of  
forced effect, and the young doctor almost  
shuddered at the thought; nor, under the cir-  
cumstances, is it much to be wondered at. The  
fact is, Dr. Tollman was a sort of tramping  
card in L—, and many parents who had  
marriageable daughters to dispose of were shuf-  
fling in all sorts of ways to get him into their  
hands. He saw this, and he could not help  
feeling that if he attempted to get him a wife  
among his acquaintances he might get "taken  
in the net" of some scheming mother when he  
least expected it. Innumerable were the cases  
where he had been called to visit young ladies  
who had the nervous headache, slight colds, or  
something of that sort, when he knew that his  
presence was only required that he might hear  
their dotting mammas enumerate their daughter's  
thousand virtues. Yet Jacob Tollman was not  
the man to live a happy bachelor's life. He  
longed for a home of his own—for a hearth-  
stone over which his own big affections should  
preside, and about which should cluster those  
tender ties of sympathy and love that can only  
exist beneath the genial influence of true con-  
jugal felicity.

"There's Fidelia Barker," muttered the  
doctor. "She's pretty, and may be rich; but  
she's got a temper, and I have been here but  
six weeks, and she's got to go to bed by the  
side of a cold by going to bed so ridiculous-

ly thin dresses. Then there's Matilda Man-  
falcon—really good-looking—wants a husband,  
but she's always got the nervous headache;  
the night of a large (ly, or a spider, sets her  
into hysterics. And there's—

At this juncture the door-bell rang violently,  
and in a moment afterwards a ruddy-faced ser-  
vant-girl poked her head in at the doctor's  
door.

"Wants the doctor,"  
"Then show him in,"  
"It's a woman, sir,"  
"A woman?" repeated Tollman.  
"Yes, sir,"  
"Then show her in."

"A woman out on such a night as this?"  
continued the doctor, to himself, shivering as  
the sound of the cold wind and pattering rain-  
drops fell upon his ears. "Some sick husband,  
I suppose. She must be an excellent wife."

His reverie was her cut short by the entrance  
of the applicant, and he was not a little sur-  
prised at her appearance. She could not have  
been the rolling of more than nineteen years,  
and though that length of time had developed  
in her person a full degree of female loveli-  
ness, yet she looked wan and pale, and her large  
brilliant eyes seemed like jet-set diamonds in  
a bust of alabaster. Her hair hung in flow-  
ing masses over her shoulders, confined only  
by a well-worn hood, and from its curling ends  
the water was dripping in big drops. She did  
not shiver, nor did she seem to be aware that  
she was wet and cold.

"Is this the doctor?" she asked, in an ear-  
nest but yet sweet and silvery voice.

"At your service," returned Tollman, for-  
getting the wind and the rain in the sudden  
interest he experienced from the sight of his  
visitor.

"My mother, sir, is very sick," she said, in  
a supplicating manner. "I know it is a dis-  
agreeable night for you to go out; but unless  
she can have assistance, I fear she will not  
live."

"If Jacob Tollman dares not face a storm  
that one like you can buffet, he would not de-  
serve the name of man. Is it far from here?"

"You know the little cottage that stands in  
the lane beyond the red mill?"

"Yes. The widow Lawrence lives there."

"That is the place, sir."

"Then you must be Lydia Lawrence?"

"That is my name," returned the girl, with  
a slight courtesy.

"I have heard of your mother. Sit you  
down by the fire, and I will be ready to ac-  
company you in a moment."

Dr. Tollman had heard of Mrs. Lawrence  
as an industrious widow, and as the mother of  
a beautiful daughter, but further than that he  
knew nothing of her, save that she never  
mingled in society, and was scarcely ever seen  
beyond the precincts of her humble home. It  
took him but a few moments to put on his  
boots and heavy coat, and then, taking his  
small medicine-bags across his arm, he bade  
the girl follow him. In the entry he took a  
large umbrella, and then stepped out into the  
street.

The young doctor hesitated a moment ere  
he decided upon what he next should do. He,  
of course, desired that his companion should  
walk under the umbrella, but in order to do so  
she would have to take his arm, and this was  
to him a novel thing. He mustered up his  
courage, however, and politely offered the  
kind escort.

"I dare not trespass thus upon your kind-  
ness," Lydia returned, with a faltering timidity.

Tollman caught the meaning of that tone  
in a moment, and feeling assured that it indi-  
cated the very fear the girl had expressed, he  
laid aside his own timid reserve, and finally  
prettily upon her to accept his proffered arm.

Her hand trembled in its new resting-place,  
but she seemed thankful for his kindness, never-  
theless. The doctor made no attempt at  
conversation, for the management of his um-  
brella was as much as he could attend to.

The widow's cottage was nearly a mile  
distant from his own residence, but he reached  
it at length, and was ushered into one of the  
only two rooms that occupied the lower floor,  
where he found Mrs. Lawrence upon a bed.

"He has come, dear mother," exclaimed  
Lydia, as she hurried towards the couch.

"Then may God bless his kind heart!"  
faintly murmured the sick woman, as she turned  
heavily upon her side.

Dr. Tollman felt the patient's pulse. It  
was somewhat hurried in its beatings, though  
faint and irregular.

"Have you been long sick?" he asked, as  
he sat down by her side, and placed his hand  
over the region of her heart.

"Yes, for years," she returned.

"But how long since you have been con-  
fined to your bed?"

"Three days."

The young doctor shook his head.

"Drugs will do you but little good," he  
said.

"Your disease must be cured by your own  
feelings—your own spirits. I can do some-  
what to alleviate your pain, but you must drive  
away the sorrow-stroke from your heart, if  
you would recover. I tell you plainly that  
your heart is already greatly enlarged, and it  
cannot bear much more."

"Then I shall stay but little longer on  
earth."

"Yes, yes; you may stay much longer.  
What should weigh you down so? Confide  
in me the tale of your grief."

There was something so kind in the manner  
of the young man, and he seemed to feel so  
much sympathy for her, that the sick woman  
really felt a relief in telling to him her story.

"It is now twelve years since my husband  
left me for a voyage to South America," she  
commenced, "and from which he never return-  
ed. After waiting a year without hearing any  
intelligence of him, I cleaned to pick up a  
paper, one day, in which I saw the name of  
his ship mentioned. I sat down to read it, and  
found that the vessel had been picked up on  
the reefs outside of Trinidad, with her upper

works burned, and her whole cargo ransacked,  
and the most valuable portion of it gone. She  
had been attacked by pirates, the crew all  
murdered, and then the vessel set on fire, but  
in all probability a heavy storm must have ex-  
tinguished the flames. Can you wonder, sir,  
that such a shock should have left effects that  
may never be effaced? But that was not all.  
My husband had returned his all in the specu-  
lation he was engaged in, and I was left desti-  
tute. I could not beg; and though I desired  
to work yet I could not always obtain it. At  
length I moved to this place, and many a day  
have I seen roll over the heads of myself and  
child with not even a crumb of bread in the  
house. During the summer months I have  
supported myself by picking berries, most of  
which I have exchanged with the old miller  
for meal. But even poverty is not all. My  
heart sinks beneath even a greater weight  
than that."

The poor woman hesitated and gazed upon  
her fair daughter.

"I know that I am going from this scene of  
sorrow, and I must leave my child behind. It  
is a dark and dangerous world, sir, for one like  
her. She will have no father, nor mother, no  
protectors, and no—"

"Hush, mother dear," urged Lydia, step-  
ping lightly to the bedside. "You will not  
leave me yet; and if you do, some kind hearts  
will surely be found to give me protection."

"That they will," almost involuntarily ejac-  
ulated the doctor, with more enthusiasm than  
he was aware of. "This world is not so dark  
as your fears would paint it. There are  
thousands of bright spots yet beaming upon  
its surface, and the great heart of humanity  
yet throbs with much of kindness. You have  
suffered, 'tis true, but O, how many are there  
who have suffered far more! Has not God  
blessed you a kind, true, and affectionate child,  
and has he not allowed you, to live to see her  
a blessing to you? Tell me, do you not pos-  
sess that which all the wealth of the Indies  
could not purchase in the honor of your daugh-  
ter and yourself?"

"Yes, yes,—O yes!" cried the woman, as  
the burning words of the doctor fell upon her  
ears.

"Then try to feel more happy. It will do  
you more good than all the medicine in the  
world. You owe it to yourself and to your  
child. You shall not want. I will leave such  
portions as you need to-night, and I will call  
again on the morrow with something to nourish  
you."

"Your words and admonitions are just, sir,  
and I will do what I can; but 'tis hard to  
overcome the feelings and impulses of the  
crushed heart."

Lydia Lawrence had remained standing by  
the bed, but her eyes fell and her cheek flush-  
ed as she heard the physician's words, for she  
knew that his gaze was upon her. Yet she  
felt not uneasy, for there was something in  
what she heard that savored of an open-heart-  
ed kindness that she seldom met with, and it  
sent a thrill of joy to her soul.

"Doctor," said Mrs. Lawrence, as Toll-  
man at length arose to depart, "it may be a  
long time ere I can pay your services—per-  
haps never; I should not have sent for you  
to-night, but Lydia was determined to go."

"Speak not of that, madam. Let me be  
the first to refer again to the subject of pay-  
ment."

The doctor left such directions as he thought  
necessary, and also such medicines as could be  
of any service, and bidding the widow take  
hope, he left the cottage. The rain still con-  
tinued to fall, but Jacob Tollman heeded it  
not, for his mind was too full of the scenes  
that had passed and he was contemplating an  
imaginary list of kindness that he was going  
to perform for the widow. All this flowed  
from the pure desire he held for doing good.  
He was not selfish yet.

On the next day he called as he had promised,  
and he had the gratification of finding Mrs.  
Lawrence much better. She looked happier,  
seemed more hopeful, and conversed with  
much spirit.

Two days afterwards he called and found  
his patient asleep. Her slumber was so sweet  
and quiet that he would not awaken her, so he  
sat down in the opposite room with Lydia,  
with whom he entered into conversation.

Though her sphere of observation had not been  
great, and though her means of literary at-  
tainments had been limited, yet Tollman found  
her mind well stored with useful knowledge;  
and as he gradually drew her out from her  
timid reserve, he discovered that she possessed  
all those moral and social beauties of mind  
that characterized her mother.

When Dr. Jacob Tollman left the cottage  
that day, he had contracted a regular disease  
of the heart; not such a one, perhaps, as had  
prostrated Mrs. Lawrence, nor, indeed, one  
that might have been deemed incurable; but,  
nevertheless, there was much of palpitation in  
that region, and he felt as he had never felt  
before. That night he dreamed of the cottage  
nymph, and the next morning he thought of  
her as he ate his breakfast, and the more he  
thought the more he became convinced that  
he had never seen a female like her before.

Towards evening, having attended to such  
patients as needed his advice, he stood at his  
door revolving in his mind the expediency, or,  
as he chose to term it, the necessity of visit-  
ing Mrs. Lawrence; and he had made up his  
mind to go, when a gentleman in a gig drove  
furiously up to the gate and enquired for the  
doctor.

"Am I the man," returned Tollman, stepping  
down from the door.

"Then jump into my gig and go with me.  
There's room enough for both of us."

"Unless the case is very urgent, you will  
have to dispense with my services for the pre-  
sent, for I was just going to fulfil a profes-  
sional engagement," returned the doctor, not at  
all liking the idea of being cheated out of his  
intended visit, now that he had made up his  
mind to go.

"The case is just such a case as must be  
attended to immediately. No more loss of  
time."

than a man most dead; so take your instru-  
ments and come along."

"But what is the case? Fractured skull,  
or broken limbs, or what? I should like to  
know what instrument to take."

The doctor at length made out that it might  
be a contusion of the skull and broken limbs  
both, so he prepared himself for either emer-  
gency, and got into the man's gig. It was  
an appeal he could not resist, but the circum-  
stance opened his eyes a little wider to the  
fact that he had been deprived of a great en-  
joyment. His companion carried him some  
four miles from the village; and when he  
stopped, it was in front of a small inn, where  
a few marketmen and farmers were in the habit  
of congregating.

The doctor found his patient to be a middle-  
aged man, who had been thrown from his  
wagon, but though he was considerably bruised  
and sprained, yet no bones were broken.

Tollman remained with the unfortunate man  
until late in the evening; and when he return-  
ed to his lodgings, it was altogether out of  
season for his intended visit to Mrs. Lawrence.

TO BE CONTINUED.

COLONIAL.

Brown's Rectory Bill.

An Act to remove all doubts as to the nullity  
of the Letters Patent intended to endow the  
Rectories established in Upper Canada  
with any portion of the lands called Clergy  
Reserves.

Whereas the establishment and endow-  
ment of certain Rectories in Upper Canada,  
under color of the Act of the Parliament of  
Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year  
of the Reign of King George the Third, and  
intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts  
of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of  
His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for  
making more effectual provision for the  
Government of the Province of Canada,  
in North America,' and to make further  
provision for the Government of the said  
Province," has caused great and just dis-  
satisfaction; And whereas it is expedient to  
revoke all that has been done in the pre-  
mises, and restore the land taken from the  
public domain from the said purpose, to the  
general use of all Her Majesty's subjects in  
Upper Canada; Be it therefore enacted,  
&c.

That the several Letters Patent passed  
under the great seal of the Province of Up-  
per Canada, whereby certain lands, former-  
ly known as Clergy Reserves, were set  
apart; or intended to be set apart, as endow-  
ments to be held appurtenant to the Recto-  
ries therein respectively mentioned, for the  
use and benefit of Clergymen of the Church  
of England, shall be and are hereby declared  
to be and to have ever been null and void to  
all intents and purposes whatsoever; And  
the several lands described and set apart in  
the said Letters Patent, as endowment as  
aforesaid for the said Rectories, shall be  
held to be vested in Her Majesty, Her  
Heirs and Successors for ever, for the sup-  
port of the Common Schools in Upper Cana-  
da; Provided always, that the several  
Rectors now legally in the possession of any  
of the said lands under the said Letters Pa-  
tent, shall respectively hold and enjoy the  
same during their natural lives or incum-  
berencies; And provided also, that the Gov-  
ernor and consent of the Executive Council  
thereof, in all cases where Churches or  
Parsonages have been erected upon any of  
the said lands, may in his discretion grant  
and alienate for ever to the owner or own-  
ers of such Churches or Parsonages respec-  
tively, a quantity of the land on which  
such Churches or Parsonages have been  
built not exceeding five acres for each such  
Church or Parsonage.

Prohibitory Liquor Bill now before Parlia-  
ment.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person to  
manufacture, barter, or sell directly or indirect-  
ly, any alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal,  
chemical, or mechanical purposes.

2. Penalty on any person, his clerk, servant,  
or agent, who sells, or exposes or keeps for  
sale or barter, any intoxicating liquor, £—  
for the first offence, £— for a second or  
subsequent offence, with imprisonment for six  
months after the third conviction.

3. The clerk, servant or agent liable equal-  
ly with the principal.

4. Any Justice, Reeve, Mayor, Police,  
Magistrate, or Recorder, or Commissioner for  
Small Causes, may hear the complaint.

5. Certiorari only on certain conditions.

6. If any three municipal electors make  
oath that they believe liquor to be in any  
carriage, house, or boat, search warrant may  
be granted, and the owner of the liquor sum-  
moned; and the liquor destroyed, with a fine of  
£10.

7. If the owner is unknown, liquor to be  
advertized, and after some time destroyed, un-  
less claimed.

8. Liquors may be searched for in boats  
and tents, at fairs, the owner fined £5, and  
article destroyed.

9. Any money paid for liquors to be held to  
have been paid without consideration, and may  
be recovered.

10. Municipal Councils may grant license  
to manufacture for medicinal, chemical, and  
mechanical purposes, under bond of £250.

11. Persons receiving a license may sell to  
the agent of the municipality, and no other.

12. The municipality may appoint an agent  
for the sale of liquors, who shall give a bond,  
(clause 13.) for £200 for his faithful perfor-  
mance of his duties.

14. No action for liquor unless sold as  
under the provisions of the Act.

15. Person selling liquor to any one to be  
liable for all results, whether negligence, care-  
lessness, inadvertence, or default of any kind,  
if the recipient become drunk from the liquor  
sold.

16. Any person may sue the vendor of  
liquor to a husband, wife, parent, child, guar-  
dian, ward, apprentice, or servant of Plaintiff,  
and not necessary to aver special damage, and  
the damage assessed shall be no less than one  
shilling, with special damages proved.

17. Upon trial, illegal allegation sufficient,  
and proof of legality on defendant. Intoxi-  
cated persons to be taken into custody, kept  
until sober, and questioned as to where he  
got the liquor. If he refuses to answer, to be  
imprisoned until he does answer.

18. Witnesses to appear and give evidence  
under a penalty of being sent to jail.

19. Magistrates, &c., to issue warrants,  
&c., under a penalty of a £100, and losing  
his office.

Such are the provisions of one of the bills  
now before the House.—Com. Advertiser.

DEBATOR'S EXEMPTION BILL.—A Bill has  
been introduced by Mr. Mackenzie of gen



**New Advertisements.**  
Watch and Clock Maker—J. Dixon.  
Diamonds, Sale of Farm Stock—Margaret Ferguson.  
Furniture—R. H. Smith.  
Hatters—Henry Gilroy.  
Vended.  
Hatters—Percy.  
Parties favoring us with their Advertisements would much oblige by sending them by 12 o'clock on Thursday, as the paper is invariably put to press on that day.

**Opinion of the Press.**  
Newmarket, Friday, October 20th, 1854.  
Should a Minority Govern?

As Reformers justified in combining to suppress the existing coalition government, it is a question not infrequently asked by the friends of the Ministry, particularly so, as they, with all the adroitness it is possible to conceive, when the Administration have promised to carry out the measures of the late Government, and when put in this way the unwilling and unsuspecting are often led to give it a negative answer. Our duty as a journalist—our duty to the public welfare of this rising Colony, compel us to answer it in the affirmative, we therefore say yes! emphatically, yes! Never, since the coming of Responsible Government to Canada were honest Reformers more completely sold—never have public men more deceitfully betrayed public confidence, and set at naught "the well understood wishes" of their constituents, than they were at the late political shuffle at Quebec. Through the connivance of Lord Elgin and the secret wire-pulling of Hincks and Ross and the Morrisons, the patronage and power of the Crown has been vested in the hands of a very small minority—that minority, too, being composed of the very men that held tyrannical sway during the days of "compactism."

If there is one thing more than another which may be looked upon as a justification of the determined opposition of all honest Reformers, it is the sudden and almost incredible change wrought in the principles of the Leaders of the Coalition. Not six months ago one of the present cabinet charged Mr. Hincks, on the floor of the House, with being "steeped in infamy to the very lips," and his government with being, "tainted with corruption individually and collectively;" but now can fraternize with him, and indeed look upon him as the main stay to their position,—thus shouldering the corruption they held in such pious denunciation. Yankee Doodle spoke the truth when he said the "ile has mixed with the water and the water has mixed with the ile." The Tories, for the sake of office, have joined hands with the very men they denounced as being "tainted with corruption," and render obedience to the will of the corrupted! thereby enabling a minority to render dictation to the majority. Responsible Government was given to Canada with the view that those entrusted with the patronage of the Crown should be men in whom a majority of the people had confidence; but, alas, for the treachery of the people's Representatives, the "well understood wishes" of the people have been thwarted, and their opinions so repeatedly expressed at the polls, set at naught. It was in consequence of the high-handed proceedings of these same Leaders, that first gave us a Responsible system; and now that the people of Canada were about to witness the consummation and complete triumph of those principles for which they as a party have for years struggled, to be thus sold by political traitors professing to be friends, is a downright injustice to the intelligence of the people, and richly deserves the condemnation of every honest friend to the best interests of the country. We therefore look upon the opposition as sound and judicious, and should receive the hearty co-operation of every well wisher to the cause of Reform.

We have also given, in a previous number of the Era, our objections to the present coalition; these same objections would now apply in supporting the opposition. In the first place, the coalition was altogether uncalled for. In the second place, the combination is composed of men who do not possess public confidence. In the third place, the whole scheme was a well designed trick of Hincks to get rid of having his public conduct thoroughly scrutinized, and to prevent the facts of the case being prominently brought before the public.

**Wasting the peoples money—Pleasure Excursion!**  
The little pleasure excursion proposed and carried out by Government, a few days ago, only cost the country about £1,000; and out of a House of 65, but six members are to be found voting in defence of the people's rights but six opposed to robbing the public chest. Here are the yeas and nays:—

Yeas—Messieurs Bell, Bowes, Bureau, Casan, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveaux, Church, Crawford, Daly, Daoust of two Mountains, Delong, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Dionne, Dostaler, Dufresne, Feltou, Ferguson, Ferrie, Foley, Fortier, Fournier, Fraser, Freeman, Holton, Jackson, John, Labelle, Langton, Laporte, Larivall, Le Boulleiller, Lumsden, MacDonald of Glenary, McCann, McKelvie, Marchildon, Masson, Mesurier, Merritt, Monaghan, Morin, Morrison of Niagara, O'Farrell, Patrick, Peltier, Poulin, Poutier, Prevost, Rhodes, Roblin, Scatcherd, Shaw, Stevenson, Tache, Wright and Young—59.

Nays—Messieurs Bourassa, Darche, Dorion of Drummond, Hartman, Mackenzie, and Valois—6.

But the mere squandering of the people's money is not all; for they violated the laws of God by setting at naught his commands in reference to keeping the "Sabbath day holy." As the party did not return until late on Sunday afternoon. Truly, we have a model Legislature! If Lawgivers can thus violate with impunity the measures they have themselves adopted for the good government of the people,

how can it be expected that the subject will observe them? In looking over the list of yeas, we were surprised to see the names of Ferguson, Foley, Fraser, Freeman, MacDonald of Glenary, Merritt, Wright, and others. Perhaps these men will be able to explain and give satisfactory reasons for this vote to their constituents; but we cannot conceive upon what ground they will rest their plea.

**Fourth Division Court.**  
HON. JESSE HARRISON, PRESIDING.

The above court was held in Newmarket, on Friday last, the 13th inst., before his Honor, Judge Harrison. The number of cases were not as numerous as generally; but considerable interest was manifested during the trial of many of them. The following is a synopsis of the defended cases:

**Sprague vs. Peck.**—The Plaintiff in this case sued Defendant for the amount of a note which he endorsed. Defendant pleaded that he had not been notified according to law,—had he been, the amount upon the face of the note might have been collected from the man on whom the note was drawn long since then had failed. Considerable interest was manifested; and the case strongly argued on both sides. Verdict for Plaintiff. Bountice for Plaintiff, Jones for Defendant.

**Wick vs. White.**—This was an adjourned case from last Court. Plaintiff sued for amount of Notes of hand. Defendant denied making the notes; at least, if he had made them, he had paid them, but failing to establish this, judgment was given for Plaintiff. Jones for Plaintiff; Bountice for Defendant.

**Irwin vs. Parsons.**—Plaintiff sued for amount of account. Defendant pleaded that he was overcharged, as the work done was performed by contract. Several witnesses were examined and the contract proven. Defendant gained the affect. Jones for Plaintiff; Bountice for Defendant.

**Hackett vs. Stephens.**—Plaintiff sued for amount of account. Defendant pleaded he was overcharged. Verdict for Plaintiff.

**O'Hare vs. Cameron.**—This case was a peculiar one. It appears that some time ago Plaintiff taught a school, of which, Defendant was a trustee; but in consequence of some transaction, of which we did not learn, Plaintiff had his license taken from him by the local superintendent. Defendant thereupon, amongst others, desired him to still continue teaching, and held a public meeting to ascertain the views of the Section, when the meeting decided almost unanimously, to keep Plaintiff on as teacher; but at the end of the term no body was found to pay him for his services. He therefore sued Defendant for his pay; but failing to establish an agreement, Plaintiff was non-suited.

**Murray vs. Adam.**—Plaintiff sued for amount of account. Defendant objected on the ground of overcharge. Offset allowed.

**Patterson vs. Buchanan.**—Defendant was summoned under the 91st clause. He pleaded his inability to pay at present, and the judge made an order of 10s per month.

**Wallis vs. Minthorn.**—Plaintiff sued to recover a note promised him as inclusive of a bargain on a previous transaction. Defendant denied that any such bargain was made; but Plaintiff proving it to be the case, verdict was rendered in his favor. Bountice for Plaintiff; Jones for Defendant.

**Torrance vs. Hasty.**—Plaintiff sued for amount of note. Defendant denied making the same, and argued that it was a false signature. Plaintiff proved however that he had made the note, and a verdict was rendered in his favor.

**Brigley vs. Collins.**—Plaintiff in this case, as near as we could understand it, sent a cow to winter, to Defendant; but Defendant understood that he was to have the privilege of buying her at a certain price; but failing to establish this, judgment was rendered that Defendant should pay the full value for the cow as valued this spring, with the cost of wintering her deducted. Bountice for Plaintiff.

**Coverdale vs. Hunter.**—Plaintiff sued for amount of wages. Defendant pleaded that he had engaged him to perform a certain work which he professed to be competent to do; but so far from being a competent person had done him £10 damage in one week.—Plaintiff was non-suited.

**Blair vs. Graham.**—Plaintiff sued for amount of note. Defendant pleaded that his son had made the note without his knowledge and consent,—and being a minor, Plaintiff was non-suited. Jones for Plaintiff; Bountice for Defendant.

**Agricultural Show.**  
The North York Branch Agricultural Society held their Fall Exhibition of Stock, Produce and Implements, on Wednesday last, the 18th inst. Nearly 200 entries were made with the Secretary; and competition in every class except Cheese. Although the day was cold and to some extent disagreeable, yet a large number of people were in attendance. Parties that have been connected with the Society ever since its formation, informed us that an exhibition never passed off better or gave so much general satisfaction. As soon as the Judges had completed their onerous duties, a goodly company (nearly 100) sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared by Mr. J. Forsyth of the Railroad House; after which the auction sale took place.—Mr. Seth Ashton, Auctioneer. Several fine Sheep and Lambs were disposed of, and had it not been for the inclemency of the weather no doubt much stock and seed would have changed hands. We understand Mr. Trent sold one of his fine Rams at £8 10. On the whole, the exhibition was remarkably good; and the quality and number of Stock and other articles never before excelled here. The following is a list of the successful competitors:—

**STOCK.**  
JUDGES.—Messrs. T. Atkins, John Ritchey, and Archibald McMullen.

**Team Horses.**  
First Prize—Geo. Connor.  
2nd do—John Goodwill.

**Draught Brood Mare.**  
First Prize—Thos. Lloyd.  
2nd do—Samuel Douglass.

**Carriage or Saddle Horses.**  
First Prize—Dr. Peck.  
2nd do—Dr. Ford.

**Spring Colt or Filly.**  
First Prize—John Evans.  
2nd do—Samuel Douglass.

**Fat Cows or Heifers.**  
First prize—Geo. Playter.  
2nd do—Geo. Playter.  
3rd do—Samuel Trent.

**Fat Bullock.**  
First prize—R. Culverwell.  
2nd do—Samuel Trent.  
3rd do—Samuel Trent.

**Cow Giving Milk.**  
First prize—R. Culverwell.  
2nd do—Henry Hooper.  
3rd do—Henry Hooper.

**Yearling Heifer.**  
First prize—Geo. Playter.  
2nd do—Geo. Playter.

**Yoke of Working Oxen.**  
First prize—Philip Bogart.  
2nd do—John Millard.

**Aged Ram.**  
First prize—Samuel Trent.  
2nd do—R. Culverwell.  
3rd do—Samuel Trent.

**Ram Lamb.**  
First prize—Henry Watson.  
2nd do—Henry Watson.  
3rd do—Thos. Curry.

**Three Fat Sheep.**  
First prize—John Evans.  
2nd do—John Goodwill.

**Three Ewes.**  
First prize—Samuel Trent.  
2nd do—Henry Watson.  
3rd do—Samuel Trent.

**Three Ewe Lambs.**  
First prize—Samuel Trent.  
2nd do—Henry Watson.  
3rd do—Samuel Trent.

**Best Boar.**  
First prize—Wm. J. Phillips.  
2nd do—Thos. Curry.

**Sow Kept for Breeding.**  
First prize—Seth Scott.  
2nd do—Thos. Toller.

**PRODUCE.**  
JUDGES.—Messrs. John Fletcher, MeJ. Stephenson and Dr. Ford.

**2 Bushels Fall Wheat.**  
First prize—Joseph B. Willson.  
2nd do—Benjamin Pearson.  
3rd do—Wm. Phillips.

**2 Bushels Spring Wheat.**  
First prize—Orin Chappell.  
2nd do—Wm. Phillips.  
3rd do—Peter Pearson.

**Timothy Seed.**  
First prize—Thos. Heacock.  
2nd do—Joseph B. Willson.

**Potatoes.**  
First prize—Geo. Playter.  
2nd do—J. S. Wilkin.

**Mangle Wurtzel.**  
First Prize—Thos. Cuny.  
2nd do—Wm. I. Phillips.

**Steeds Turnips.**  
First prize—Henry Hooper.  
2nd do—Reuben Powell.

**Cabbage.**  
First prize—John Evans.  
2nd do—Calvin Weddel.

**Onions.**  
First prize—Seth Scott.  
2nd do—Robt. Culverwell.

**Carrots.**  
First prize—Reuben Powell.  
2nd do—Major Esten.

**Parsnips.**  
First prize—Thos. Rapot.  
2nd do—J. S. Wilkin.

**Butter.**  
First prize—Alfred Stevens.  
2nd do—T. L. Heacock.

**Cheese.**  
First prize—Alfred Stevens.

**IMPLEMENTS.**  
JUDGES.—Messrs. Moses Knight, John D. Phillips, and Martin Bogart.

**Double Wagon.**  
First prize—J. S. Wilkin.  
2nd do—J. S. Wilkin.

**Plough.**  
First prize—J. S. Wilkin.  
2nd do—Jas. S. Wetherell.

**Cultivator.**  
First prize—J. S. Wilkin.  
2nd do—Jas. S. Wetherell.

**Upper Leather.**  
First prize—Geo. Dixon.  
2nd do—T. Fitzkin.

**Farmers Double Harness.**  
First prize—Thos. Fitzkin.  
2nd do—Wm. Wallis.

**Calfskin Boots.**  
First prize—Wm. Wallis.  
2nd do—Moses Hill.

**Who printed it?**  
During the past week a rather indecorous hand-bill has been circulated in Newmarket, purporting to be the Prospectus of a new paper to be established here,—mentioning names, and charging the parties with being guilty of certain small offences, at least that is the inference. We should have taken no notice of the matter had we not been charged with printing said hand-bill,—a charge which we positively deny. There are no less than four different kinds of type in that Bill of which we have not got; or never appeared in a bill printed at this office. So much for the veracity of those parties who have added the wrong horse; further, we never seen or heard tell of it until we saw it in print, the assertion of certain parties in Newmarket to the contrary notwithstanding.

**Further Particulars of the loss of the "Arctic."**  
HALIFAX, October 11th, 1854.

No advices of the missing boats of the Arctic.

In addition to the Brigantine Ann Etiza, despatched by Warren & Bros. under an arrangement with the American Consul, and other vessels, we are happy to say that the Right Rev. M. Fields has placed his yacht Hawk at the disposal of Mr. Newman, who lost no time in engaging a crew, and fitting her out for sea. She left at 1 p. m. yesterday, with instructions to arrive for six days to the southward of the Island.

It is generally expected that Mr. White, of the New York Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company would have despatched the Company's Steamer Victoria in search of the Arctic.

The Steamer arrived from the westward yesterday.

We understand the reply to Mr. Newman's application for her was, that she could be had for \$500 per day.

She is about 500 tons burthen.

The following statement of the loss of the Arctic, by Mr. Bulham, the 2nd officer, appeared in an extra on Tuesday. Mr. B. and the other officers and crew saved in the 2 boats, arrived at Broad Cove, and reached here on Tuesday.

On Wednesday 27th, at noon, Cape Race being N. W. 65 miles, running in a very thick fog, we were struck on the starboard bow between 6 feet abait the cutter, by an iron steamer, which made three holes in the ship, two below the water, 1 of which was about 51 feet in length, and 12 feet wide, leaving the whole outer of the iron steamer clear through the Arctic's side. So dense was the fog, that the vessel could not be seen a minute before the collision. The helm was put hard-a-starboard. The engine was stopped instantly, and backed at full speed, until clear of the other steamer, which occupied a couple of minutes. The other steamer seemed to be sinking bow first.

Captain Luce immediately gave orders to clear away the quarter boats, which was done, and Mr. Connolly left the Arctic in charge of the starboard boat. On lowering the port boat the Captain exclaimed "Heck up that boat again Mr. Bulham!" and beckoned to me to go to him—on doing so he told me to go over the bow and ascertain what damage had been done. I then found the holes above mentioned. Upon informing him of the fact he gave orders to get sails up to try and get them round about to endeavour to stop the rest which was promptly done, but to no advantage whatever. So much of the bow and iron broken off the other steamer projecting, that the sails could not be brought close to the vessels' side. The carpenter was then lowered down over the vessel's sides and pillows and mattresses passed down to him to try if possible to force them in—but the leak was found to be so far below the water line, that they could not be got in and every effort to stop the leak proved unavailing.—Capt. Luce then ordered the ships head to be kept N. W. by W. By this time we had lost sight of the chief officer's boat and the other steamer which we supposed sunk.

We had not been on our course more than four or five minutes before she ran over a boat and crew belonging to the other vessel—of whom we caught hold of a rope hanging over the bow. Directly the boat was seen, orders were given to stop the Engine, which the Chief Engineer said would not be done. In about 30 minutes all the lower fires were out, and at least 3 feet of water in the ship fore and aft. By this time the confusion amongst the passengers was very great, but they used all efforts in assisting to keep the deck pumps going, and in lighting the ship for the purpose of endeavoring to get at the leak from the inside which was found to be useless, and numbers of them got into the boats which were still hanging to the davits. In 45 minutes after the collision I came up from the fore hold and informed the Captain that the water was on a level with the lower deck beam, and that it was impossible to get at the leak. I then asked him what he thought would be the fate of the ship, when he stated his belief to me that there was no hope of saving her.—He then told me to see to my boats, and on going to those on the port side I found them completely filled with men, women and children, and no possibility of getting near them.—Immediately I went to the starboard side and ordered two of the crew to lower the guard boat and asked the Captain what were his intentions. He replied that "The ship's fate should be his." I then asked him if he would not allow his son to go as intended to take a boat but he returned an answer that he should share his fate. It was soon discovered that there was no hope of saving the Arctic, and the Lady, Daughter, and Son, of Mr. E. K. Collins, were put on board a boat, in the act of lowering which, one of the tackles gave way, and all except one lady, who clung to a sailor holding fast to a boat, were precipitated into the sea and lost. I then jumped into a boat and was ordered by the Captain to cut away the tackles and fall astern. I did so, and at the same time about 20 persons I suppose jumped overboard, of whom 17 or 18 were picked up. We fell in with another boat which had been lowered from the other side and lightened her of part of her load—leaving 19 in her and 25 in my own boat. The last sight we had of the ship her guards were level with the water, and the surface of the sea was covered with human beings, who had fallen or jumped overboard; to whom it was impossible to render any assistance, and we soon lost sight of all as the fog continued to be very dense. I then asked the boats' crews whether they were willing to be governed by me, which was unanimously assented to, and I was put in complete command of both boats. We were then 60 miles South of Cape Race. Deeming it my duty to take the nearest course for the safety of all, after pulling for 40 hours with nothing to guide us but the run of the sea which I took to be heaving from the southwards, and in a thick fog which lasted all the time. We reached Broad Cove, some 12 miles North of Cape Race. We then proceeded by land to Renew's, which place we reached on Friday last. I there obtained and took charge of a small schooner, which was hired by the Purser and myself, and proceeded immediately in search of the wreck or the boats. We cruised around in a strong gale of wind from the North-east, but discovered no trace of the ship or boats. I sent word to Capt. Leitch of the City of Philadelphia steamer, and informed him of the catastrophe, and I am informed he sent off 2 vessels which he had employed about his own ship. Mr. Allen Godrick of Renew's, also sent away a vessel on Saturday evening. It is with the greatest regret I have to report that no trace of the Arctic or the boats could be found, but as there were many vessels in the neighborhood of the disaster, it is not impossible that many lives may have been saved. No doubt, however is left in my mind as to the total loss of the Arctic.

(Signed) WM. BULHAM,  
2nd Officer of the Arctic  
HALIFAX, 11th.

We have received Newfoundland dates to the 4th inst. The French crew steamer Vesta arrived at St. John's on the 4th, with her foremast and bow shattered to pieces, she being the vessel that came into collision with the ill-fated Arctic. She had on board 31 of the Arctic's crew, which she had picked up at the time of the accident. The Vesta lost 13 of her passengers. Three of the Arctic's boats have not been heard of; but being life-boats, it is to be supposed they may have been picked up by passing ships. Vessels which were sent in search of the boats returned on Tuesday without finding the slightest trace of them. All the passengers and crew, saved as advised yesterday, left there for Boston yesterday in the Europa.

Boston, 11th.

A gentleman who arrived here to-day from New York, informs us that there was a report at Fall River this morning that a vessel loaded with railroad iron had arrived at Warren, R. I., with 40 persons picked up from one of the missing boats of the Arctic.

New York, 12th.

After carefully sifting all the testimony bearing upon disaster of the Arctic, the agents of the Company here entertained strong hopes amounting almost to a certainty that Mrs. Collins and a large number of the other ladies were placed in one of the boats and safely launched under the immediate supervision of Captain Luce, and there seem to be strong reasons for the belief that the three missing boats may yet be heard of with many more passengers.

Quebec, October 14th.

The Bark Cambia picked up Capt. Luce,

and 7 or 8 of the passengers and 5 of the crew of the Arctic from a raft.

The following is a correct list of the passengers saved with Capt. Luce:—Frederick May, G. F. Allen and James Smith, of the Arctic; J. A. Govey, Francois of the Vesta, seaman Patrick, Norman, Alexander Grant, Michael Russell, John Rielly and John Patterson. Mrs. Collins and family are certainly lost.

**COLONIAL.**  
**The Clergy Reserve Revenue.**  
DRIVING SALES IN VIEW OF SECULARIZATION.

The Receipts from the Clergy Reserves, for 1853, were enormous and unprecedented, viz:—

No. 1. U. Canada. Cash for sales	£61,294
Interest on sales	20,692
Rents on Lots	6,894
Inspection of Timber duties	1,607
No. 2. Lower Canada. Receipts	3,879
No. 3. Interest on investments of former receipts, and of lands sold on credit, under two British statutes in U. Canada, paid out of the proceeds of Canadian taxation on tea, sugar, coffee, tobacco, &c., &c.	40,259
No. 4. Same as No. 3, but for Lower Canada	3,694
	£142,559

The cash received by Government in 1853, for sales, interests on lots, rents, timber, dividends on investments of proceeds of former sales, &c., as per Public Accounts of 1853, pages 211 to 272, &c., amounts to \$568,336.—With a lordly and priestly scramble this!

**A Model Legislature.**

Since parliament commenced on the 5th of September last, beginning with Timothy Brodeur's case, until ending with the Champagne trip to the Saguenay, its achievements have been really wonderful.

Firstly.—There was Timothy's expulsion, upon which occasion one half the present ministry was beaten and non-confidenced by the other half.

Secondly.—Came Solicitor General Ross' abortive attempt to extinguish the present Speaker of the House and his predecessor by a non-confidence vote, merely because the latter protested against Lord Elgin's violation of the constitution last June, upon which motion all the supporters of one half the ministry voted against the other half.

Thirdly.—The motion of Mr. Pelton, made at the suggestion of Attorney General East, to stop Mr. McKenzie's investigation of ministerial jobs and other obnoxiousities, which motions the ministerial supporters were obliged to withdraw.

Fourthly.—A Champagne excursion to the Saguenay.

Fifthly.—A fool's errand of one of the ministry to Washington.

Sixthly.—An adjournment of a week for Lord Elgin's pleasure excursion to the west, while the legitimate governor of this province is kept passing away his time in the United States.

Seventhly.—A charge upon the unappropriated monies of the province for the attainment of the above important results, to the amount of some £30,000, without including an important item of one hundred per cent on the member's pay, which it is said, they intend to take out of the public chest for such important services.—Quebec Mercury.

**COURT OF CHANCERY.**—We are enabled to lay before our readers to-day, the judgment of His Honour the Chancellor, in the case of the City of Toronto versus Bowes. Want of room compels us to defer the judgements of Vice-Chancellors Esten and Sprague, until to-morrow; they coincide with the Chancellor's in all essential points.

The defendant, John G. Bowes, is ordered to pay to the City of Toronto the sum of Five Thousand Pounds, being the one-half of the profits on the purchase and sale of the Northern Railroad Debentures, together with interest, and the whole costs of the suit.

Previous to the disclosures made in Court, which exposed the illicit machinery and deceptions resorted to, to carry through this transaction, we should have rejoicing at the establishment of a sound rule of equity, have regretted that its operation should fall so heavily upon an individual; but since those disclosures, we are fain to say, we have no longer the smallest sympathy with the defendant in the suit. He has most justly and deservedly suffered the penalty of a most discreditable act, so surrounded with fraud and falsehood, that nothing but the rigorous test of a Chancery process, could have induced any charitably disposed persons to believe in its existence.

It is understood that the defendant means to appeal. The success of this suit, it is said, will determine the plaintiffs upon taking similar action against Mr. Hincks.—Colonist.

**THE ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL.**—The first measure of the New Ministry, into whose hands Hincks has handed over his supporters and apologists, has disgusted the whole country. Even the Leader expresses his amazement at the absurdity of it. Like the Ministry themselves, the Elective Legislative Council Bill is half radical—half Tory, and whole humbug. There are twenty members to be elected after the passage of the bill, and twenty every two years after, until the whole amounts to sixty, the old members to remain for life! The elected members are to remain for six years. The details of this measure we will soon be enabled to lay before our readers. Mr. Gould's "full confidence in Hincks," will, of course, lead him to support this mongrel measure. We shall see.—Whitby Reporter.

The Assizes for the United Counties of York and Peel commenced on Monday before Mr. Justice Burns.

**BY TELEGRAPH.**  
**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**  
Quebec Oct. 16th.

Attention was called to a resolution passed on Thursday last in reference to an education branch, and after some conversation the resolution was ordered to be reconsidered as irregular on motion of Sir A. Macnab, on the ground that it did not originate in committee of the whole.—The resolution has passed through the House without notice on motion of Dr. Fortier.

A return relative to the Rideau Canal was ordered on motion of Mr. Mackenzie.

Mr. DORION, of Montreal, introduced a bill to amend the law in relation to tavern licences and more effectually to suppress intemperance. Mr. BUREAU introduced a bill to avoid doubt in respect to the charter of the Montreal and New York Railroad Company.

Mr. DORION, of Montreal, introduced a bill to incorporate the British American Friendly Society of Canada.

Mr. CAYLEY stated in answer to Mr. Ferrie, that the Government had under inquiry the circulation of the country in relation to Copper Coins.

Sir Allan MACNAB said, in answer to the same member, that the Government had not yet made any arrangement with reference to the establishment of Deaf and Dumb Institutions, but they had the subject under consideration.

On motion of Mr. LAURENCE, an address was adopted relative to the affairs of the English Association.

Mr. MORIN said, in reply to Mr. Thibault, that a bill would be introduced for the settlement of the Seigneurial Tenure.

Mr. Solicitor General SMITH moved, for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Mineral Correlation in reference to the Bonaventure, Point L'Ange, and Grand Trunk Stockholders.

Mr. BOWES introduced a bill to confine to the city of Toronto the possession of the Island opposite to it.

Mr. CAYLEY said, in answer to Mr. Joly, that the Government did not intend for the present to make any alteration in the system of depositing money in the Bank of Upper Canada, but they did not pledge themselves not to make any alteration.

Mr. MACKENZIE introduced a bill to provide for the public printing and advertisement.

A motion of Mr. STEVENSON containing instructions to the Standing Committee on Printing was carried.

In answer to Mr. FERRIS Mr. CAYLEY said the Government had not yet paid Messrs. McKean, McLarty & Co. any money on account of their line of Steamers, (as the reporter understood); he added the subject was under the investigation of the Government.

Sir A. MACNAB stated, in answer to Mr. Aikens, that the Government did not intend to take any step in relation to expending £60,000 voted for the new Government Building in Toronto till after the call of the House on the 7th Nov. He added that plans and specifications had been obtained, and that the cost would be double the sum voted.

Quebec, October 17, 1854.

Last night, after the report left, two despatches relative to the withdrawal of the troops were laid before the House and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. DORION, of Montreal, an address was ordered for all correspondence between the Colonial and Imperial Governments in reference to the Legislative Council.

Mr. Southwick introduced a bill to incorporate Port Burwell Harbor Company.

On motion of Mr. Lemieux a Committee was ordered on the propriety of purchasing the library of the late Sir James Stewart.

On motion of Mr. Galt a Committee was ordered to report upon the management of Public Lands.

Mr. Merritt's Arbitration Bill was ordered to be read six months hence.

The following bills were read a second time: Whitby Incorporation Bill, Notaries' Amendment Bill, Public Officers' Seizures Bill, Quebec Friendly Society Bill, Canada Ocean Steam Navigation Company's Bill, Masson College Bill was passed through Committee.

To-night, Mr. Attorney General McDonald introduced the Clergy Reserve Bill, and it was ordered to be read the 2nd time on Tuesday next.

He explained that the bill creates two funds, one for Upper and the other for Lower Canada. All the assets of Clergy Reserves accrued or to accrue, are transferred to them.

The stipends now paid to Clergy are secured for the lives, and sums now paid to Catholics and Methodist Churches are to be secured to them for such a term of years as the house may determine.

Government at its option may commute the stipends by agreement with the church bodies—not with the incumbents.

When the principal amounts to a sum sufficient to pay commutations and secure a revenue adequate to defraying stipends not commuted, the balance is to be divided from year to year among the municipalities according to population.

On motion of Sir Allan MacNab the House adjourned over till to-morrow, to mark its sense of the great victory gained by the allies over the Russians.

The motion was carried, amid loud cheers, clapping of hands, and shouts of "hurrah!"

Quebec, Oct. 18th.

The committee on Railroads, Canals and Telegraph Lines reported in favor of Montreal Telegraph Company connecting with the House. The following bills were introduced:—Mr. Smith, of Northumberland, Registry of Mortgage Bill; Mr. Bourassa, Bill for Incorporating Mutual Assurance Companies; Mr. Foley, Bill to provide for the Incorporation of the Directors of Railroad Companies, and of Municipalities taking stock in them or loaning money; Mr. Fortier, the more expeditious management of public business; Mr. Saunders, Bill of Progressive Amendment Bill; Mr. Fortier, to increase the jurisdiction of county courts in Upper Canada; Mr. Lemieux, to incorporate the Quebec, Chaudiere, Maine and Portland company. An address was ordered, on motion of Mr. Hincks, for a return of the amount of unpaid instalments on the Clergy Reserve which have been reported but not paid.

On motion of Mr. Patrick, the names of Messrs. Pelton, McKenzie, Poulin, Cassault, Jackson, and A. A. Dorion were added to the committee on temperance.

Mr. Drummond said the Government did intend to exact \$25 for copies of documents furnished to the Seigneurial Commission in Montreal.

In answer to Mr. DORION, Mr. Drummond said, the subject was under the consideration of the Government, with the view to the change of the whole Judiciary system—his own opinion was that appeals to the Privy Council were anomalous, it being made to judges unacquainted with the law under which decisions in this country were made. There were some difficulties in the way of action, but there would probably be no other exceptions suits in which the Crown was concerned.

On motion of Mr. Morin the call of the House was ordered for the 17th of November.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie Returns relative to the Seigneurial of Laurens, report of Directors of Great Western Railway Company, and Col. Prince's lease at Rondeau, were ordered to be printed.

The House was discussing the question of concurrence in the Masson College Bill when it rose.

**Arrival of the Baltic!**  
18,000 Russians Killed and Wounded!  
SEBASTOPOL TAKEN.  
22,000 men taken Prisoners!

New York, Oct. 16, 1854.

By the arrival of the Baltic, we are in possession of the following most important intelligence:—

Eight hours after the Europa sailed came official news of a great battle on Alma River in the Crimea on the 21st. The Allies defeated the Russian intrenchment after four hours fighting.

The Anglo-French lost 26,000 killed and wounded the Russians 60,000.

Private despatches supply the rest of the news, viz:—

That the Russians under Meschichoff rallied on the river Ratskai on the 23rd, and again gave battle to the Allies, were again defeated, and driven to their entrenchments behind Sebastopol;—again rallied and fought a third battle on the 24th, and were a third time defeated. They then fled into Sebastopol which was besieged by sea and land.

Fort Constantine blew up; other forts were stormed. The Russian fleet was taken—the ships sunk. The Russians lost 18,000 killed and wounded, and 60,000 men, who formed the garrison, capitulated, and have been made prisoners of war. The ships and the harbor refused to surrender. Great rejoicing throughout Britain and France. An attack on Cronstadt is also threatened.



LOCAL MATTER.

The Sale on the estate of the late James Gaulty, Esq., takes place on Tuesday next, the 24th inst. See Advertisement.

Snow.—On Wednesday last, the 18th inst., we had the first fall of snow for the season; the day throughout was cold and foggy.

The second general assembly for the season takes place this evening, (Friday) at the Court House. Good music and a hot supper may be expected.

Farmers are all busy in this section of country digging potatoes. We believe the crop is remarkably good. Potatoes in Newmarket are worth 1s. 3d. per bushel.

We direct the attention of Country Merchants and others to the great Sale of Glass, Crockery, and China, Ware, of S. G. Lacey, Esq., of York Street, Toronto, which takes place on Wednesday next, the 24th inst. See Advertisement.

We have to acknowledge the kindness of J. HARTMAN, Esq., M. P., for Parliamentary papers sent this office. From the votes and proceedings we learn that Mr. Hartman has introduced a Bill to enable Campesinos and Builders to erect buildings until they have been paid their contract money.

We have been requested to state that the friends in connection with the Congregational Church, in this place, purpose holding a Tea-meeting on the 2nd of November next. No doubt many will look forward with pleasing anticipations, to that day. We bespeak a bumper house. Public notices will be posted in a few days.

Blowhere we publish in to-day's issue, Mr. Brown's Bill to abolish the Rectories. We observe it has passed the first reading; but we have no faith in the present combination, and therefore look to see it kicked under the table when it comes up for a second reading. Nothing else can be expected these times.

We are glad to be able to announce the fact that the arrangements are settled for the erection of the Steam Mill, west of some weeks ago. It is to be located near the Depot, and directly opposite the New Hotel, now being built by Geo. Lacey, Esq. We understand the Mill, when completed, will grind 200 barrels of flour every 20 hours. Success to the parties engaged in the enterprise, we say.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Oct. 19, 1854.  
We learn by our intercourse with the wheat selling yesterday at 4s. 6d. a 9d. Flour 3s. 7d. Oats 2s. 3d. Potatoes 1s. 6d. a 1s. 5d. Apples same price. Citrus 4s. 2d. a 5s. Tub Butter 8s. 4d. Eggs 1d. a 1d. per dozen.

After a short illness, Mrs. W. of Mr. Ames War, aged 69 years.  
At East Gwillimbury, on Saturday the 7th inst., Mr. George Farquhar, Farmer, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, aged 57 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. A. SMITH  
WILL open his Millinery Show Room on Friday, the 27th of October, when he will exhibit a choice assortment of Millinery Goods.  
October 20, 1854. 37w2

TENDERS.

WILL be received by the undersigned Trustees of School Section No. 1, East Gwillimbury, up to Friday, the 3rd of November next, for the erection of a

WOOD HOUSE.

Specifications and Plans may be seen at Mr. Reuben Powell's, Lot No. 10, Yonge Street.  
REUBEN POWELL, ANDREW DIXON, BENJ. COADY, Trustees.  
East Gwillimbury, Oct. 20, 1854. 2w37

WANTED.

A PARLOUR and BEDROOM, with or without Bath, for a single gentleman, in a respectable family, in Newmarket or its immediate neighborhood. A place would be preferred where there are no young children, and where accommodation could be got for a horse. For particulars enquire at the NEW ERA OFFICE.  
Newmarket, Oct. 19, 1854. 1f-37

Dispenish Sale of Farm Stock!

To be sold by Public Auction, On Thursday October 26th, On Lot No. 21, in the 3rd Concession of East Gwillimbury, the whole STOCK on that farm, belonging to the late

GEORGE FARQUHAR.

Wiz, 1 Horse, 1 Mare (supposed to be in colt), 2 Milch Cows, 1 Steer, 1 Calf, 1 breeding Sow, 2 feeding Pigs, 10 Store Pigs, 8 Sheep, 1 Set Double Harness, 1 set Single Harness, 1 Plough, 1 Roller, about 200 Bushels of Fall and Spring Wheat, 300 Bushels of Oats, 100 Bushels of Peas, 200 Bushels of Potatoes, 300 Bushels of Turnips, 1 Double Machine (nearly new), 1 Buggy, 1 Turnip Sowing Machine, 3 Sugar Kettles, 150 Sap-Buckets, from 5 to 6 Tons Hay, some

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.  
Together with a variety of other articles.  
TERMS.—All purchases under £2, cash; for all sums above that amount, six months' credit will be given by furnishing approved Joint Notes.  
SALE to COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.  
MARGARET FARQUHAR, Executrix.  
East Gwillimbury, Oct. 13, 1854. 37-1d

J. SEXTON.

WATCH and CLOCK MAKER,  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Repaired to order, and Warranted.  
WANTED—An Apprentice (to learn the Business).  
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 1f-32

WHOLESALE

Comb and Fancy Goods Store,  
SMALL WARE, PERFUMERY, TRIMMINGS, &c.

Paper Hanging Depot.  
30,000 Pieces English Paper, just received, cheaper than any before imported into this Province.

Wooden Ware.  
Brooms, Pails, Washboards, Clothes Pins, &c., &c.  
JOHN HOLLAND & CO.,  
47, King Street East, Toronto.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late John T. Gitzoy, are requested to call and settle the same, on or before the 1st of January next; and all claims against the same can now be presented for liquidation.

JOHN RANDALL,  
COMELY RANDALL,  
Executors.  
MEROY GILROY,  
Executrix.

Whitchurch, Oct. 18, 1854.

CREDIT SALE!

On Lot No. 89, East side of Yonge Street,  
On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1854,  
COMMENCING PRECISELY AT 10 O'CLOCK.

THE undersigned Executors will, by PUBLIC AUCTION, dispose of the following Property, belonging to the Estate of the late

JAMES GAMBLE, Esq.,  
The same, in part, comprises:  
1 Horse 11 years old, 1 Mare 11 years old, 1 Mare 7 years old, 2 Mares 4 years old, 1 Mare 2 years old, 4 Milch Cows, 1 pair of Steers 3 years old, 5 head 2 years old, 4 head 1 year old, 42 Sheep, 18 Lambs, 1 covered Calf, 1 Wagon, 1 Cart and Harness, 1 Cutter, 1 Market Sleigh, 3 Wood do., 2 Ploughs, 2 Harrows, 2 Fanning Mills, 1 Reaping Machine in good working order, 1 Horse Rake, a Cutting Box, Wheel-barrow, 1 set Cart Harness, 2 set Team Harness, 2 Saddles, 1 pair of Blacksmiths' Hammers, Vice and other Tools, 1 Grindstone, a lot of Wagon Spokes and other Oak Lumber, together with

And Hay Forks, Churns, Cradles, Scythes, and other articles not enumerated.  
TERMS.—Under £1, Cash; above that sum, 12 months' credit by furnishing approved endorsed notes.  
THOMAS GAMBLE,  
N. ALLAN GAMBLE,  
Yonge Street, October 20th, 1854. 36w2

CARPENTER'S MEETING!

A CARPENTERS and Builders Meeting will be held in the COURT HOUSE, Newmarket, on MONDAY EVENING, the 23rd inst., for the purpose of forming a Society, fixing a Scale of Prices, &c., &c. A general attendance is requested.  
Newmarket, Oct. 13, 1854. 2w-36

Cabinet Wareroom,  
OLD STAND, MAIN STREET,  
NEWMARKET.

THE subscriber in returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public in general for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, would respectfully inform them that he has now on hand a general assortment of

CABINET and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.  
All orders promptly attended; and great care taken in their execution.  
Funerals undertaken on the shortest notice.  
JOSEPH BOTSFORD,  
Newmarket Oct. 12, 1854. 1-y3

NEW STORE,

Next door to Mr. Reuben Robinson's, Prospect Street,  
NEWMARKET.

THE subscriber having commenced business in the new and commodious STORE, two Doors South of Mr. Reuben Robinson's, on PROSPECT STREET, NEWMARKET.  
Would respectfully intimate to the public that he is now prepared to offer for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a very complete assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,  
Suitable for the season; embracing a choice selection of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Coburgs, Cashmeres, French De Laines, Circassian Cloth and German Wool Plaid, Cloaking and Mohair Cloths. He has also, a general Stock of

GROCERIES,  
Comstock's and other popular Medicines, and Geo. W. Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Window Glass, Putty and Hardware; also, the very best English White Lead, and Paints in all colors, ground in oil and dry, Paint Oil, Lamp and Machine Oil, Turpentine, &c. The subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.  
N. B.—All kinds of Marketable Produce taken in exchange for Goods.  
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1854. 23-1f

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE subscriber will furnish Bags and take any quantity of merchantable Wheat at Aurora R. Station, at Current Rates, (deducting Freight and Cartage at Toronto.  
CHAS. DOAN,  
Aurora, Sept. 12, 1854. 32w3

Farm for Sale.

FOR sale, FIFTY Acres of Lot No. 34, in the Township of King; about 30 of which are cleared, with a Log House and Log Barn erected and a good Orchard planted. There is also a good Well upon the premises. Apply to

ROBERT W. CLELAND,  
Newmarket, Oct. 12, 1854. 8w36

Trade Auction Sale

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND TOYS.  
THE subscriber begs to inform his customers and the Trade generally, that his

FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE  
Will take place at his Warehouse,  
39, FRONT STREET, TORONTO,  
ON  
Wednesday, October 25th, 1854.

Catalogues and Samples exhibited on the day of Sale. The stock will consist of 300 CRATES of assorted Earthenware; 100 Hds of GLASS; 20 Hds of CHINA and TOYS. Terms LIBERAL, as heretofore.  
S. G. LYNN,  
Toronto, Sept. 27, 1854. 1d-34

FRESH TEAS.

150 CATTIES (from 5 to 22 lbs. each) of Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Souchoong Teas, just received and for sale by  
THOMAS BROWN & CO.,  
47, Yonge Street, (third door North of King Street,) Toronto.

FRESH GROCERIES.

A LARGE Stock of Fresh Groceries just received. The undersigned solicits call from country buyers and others, as they are determined to sell at the Very Lowest prices for Cash.  
THOMAS BROWN & CO.,  
Grocers,  
47, Yonge Street, (third door North of King Street,) Toronto.  
Toronto, Sept. 29, 1854. 50

MAGISTRATES BLANKS

On all description, on hand for sale. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE  
Newmarket, June 9, 1854.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber will pay the HIGHEST PRICE for WHEAT delivered at the Aurora Station.  
N. B.—Bags furnished.  
W. MOSLEY,  
Aurora, Sept. 23, 1854. 34w

NEW STORE!

STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,  
At No. 84, Yonge Street, four doors North of Adelaide Street.

THE Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from his numerous friends, begs to intimate to the Citizens of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that he has opened out to the above premises, a large and well-selected assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, comprising the latest Styles and Fashion of the day. In the MILLINERY SHOW ROOM will be found a great variety of Straw Tussans, Silk, Satin, Velvet and Plush Bonnets of the latest Fashions. Also Silk, Satin, and Velvet Capes and Circulars; Cloth, Tweed, Plaid and Plain Cloaks, and every other article in the Trade.  
Great Bargains will be given. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.  
Remember 84 Yonge Street. 43  
A. H. EARL,  
84, Yonge Street.  
Toronto, Sept. 16, 1854. 15-1f

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Stouffville Post Office,  
October 5th, 1854.

Burke George H.  
Broderick Margaret  
Brillinger S.  
Broadway Peter  
Brusela John A.  
Canton Israel  
Decker Elizabeth  
Ems Richard  
Fenton Robert  
French John  
French Samuel  
Forsyth James  
Forsyth James, sen.  
Fryer Mary  
Fryer Mary  
Fryer Jesse H.  
Fryer Misses  
Flint Mrs.  
Graham Charles  
Griggs Martha  
Gamble David 2  
Harrison Christ. 2  
Hunt James  
Hill James  
Hill James  
Haines James  
Vanhorn Robert.  
EDWARD WHEELER, Postmaster.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office, on  
October 1st, 1854.

Anderson John  
Blair Wm  
Baldwin Samuel  
Campbell James 2  
Cockett Samuel  
Dooley John  
Foot, John  
Forsyth Mary Ann  
Hilburn Nelson  
Hills James  
Hugh Wm  
Hastings J.  
Hunt, John  
Leumont Jacob  
Morphy, D.  
Nash, John A.  
Smith Wm  
Steel T.  
Young Wm  
C. DOAN, Postmaster.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office,  
October 1st, 1854.

Baidlen, J. B.  
Bonney John  
Dickson Andrew  
Foot, Mrs. Jane  
Farrell, George  
Gibson, S.  
Gouldy, Mr.  
Gates, Nicholas  
Graham Arthur  
Hamilton, George  
Hartman, Lot  
Heber, Martin  
Kirby, Robert  
Milburn, Jas.  
McKee, Thomas  
McGowan, Widow  
Nichols, Eliza  
Prosser, Elijah  
Watson, Mary.  
Wm. ROE, Postmaster.

Clothing and Dry Goods.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to inform his customers (the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country), that he has received his NEW GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,  
Of superior style and quality; having been purchased in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash, and imported by himself direct, which enables him to submit an assortment, which for variety, style, and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada. He has also imported a choice assortment of Reversible Cloths, which he is prepared to make up in the most approved style. Also, a splendid assortment of French and English Trouserings—together with Cut Velvet and other Vestings.

The Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions, have also come to hand; and persons desirous of being supplied with well made and Fashionable Clothing at low prices, will do well to examine his stock before purchasing or ordering elsewhere. He has also on hand a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
Well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter wear. The Dry Goods Stock is also very complete, amongst which will be found some very cheap goods, and every article necessary for Gentlemen, Ladies, Families, and domestic use.

Ready-made Clothing.  
Men's Over Coats—Of Reversible, Beaver, Whiteny, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silertia, Siberian, Sateen, Canada Whiteny, Etouffe, and other Cloths.

Frock, Dress, Tack, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth.—Men's Shooting Coats—Of Reversible, Beaver, Whiteny, Milton, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silertia, Siberian, Sateen, Canada Whiteny, Etouffe, Cassimere, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds.

Men's Fests—Of all the above materials; also in Satin, Plush Velvet, Silk, Moir Antique, and other fashionable materials.  
Men's Trouserings—Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed, Cashmere, Lion Skin, Canada Tweeds, Etouffe, Sateen, and other fashionable materials.  
Boys' Coats—All sizes and all materials, suitable for Canadian Winter wear. Boys' Vests and Boys' Trousers.

ALSO A DECIDEDLY CHEAP LOT OF  
DRY GOODS,  
Which he is selling at a great sacrifice.

100 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, 5d. per yd., worth 7 1/2d.  
250 pieces Prints (yd. wide), fast colors, 6d. " 9d.  
250 pieces Prints (yd. wide), fast colors, 7 1/2d. " 10 1/2d.  
100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), fast colors, 9d. " 11 1/2d.  
100 pieces Heavy Gingham 5 1/2d. " 7 1/2d.  
500 pieces Bonnet Ribbon 7 1/2d. " 10 1/2d.  
50 pieces Muslin de Laine, (yard wide), 9d. " 1s 1d.  
100 pieces Factory Cotton, 3d. " 4d.  
500 do do do 5 1/2d. " 6 1/2d.  
100 do White do 4d. " 5d.  
100 do do do 5 1/2d. " 7 1/2d.  
100 do do do 7 1/2d. " 10d.  
100 do Striped Shirting 4 1/2d. " 6d.  
500 bundles Cotton Yarn, from 15s 6d. to 11s 3d.  
100 Filled Shawls, 11s 3d.  
300 pairs Blankets, 11s 3d.

All Wool Plaid Moricases, Coburgs, Orleans and other materials for Ladies' Dresses; Crapes, and materials for mourning; Table Linens and Towels; Groceries, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Collars, Sleeves, Neck Ties, Vests, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Bagging and Brown Linens, and all other descriptions of Dry Goods. NO SECOND PRICE.

JAMES LEISHMAN,  
(Late Surgeon a LIEUTENANT.)  
Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Old Court House, Toronto.

M. LEISHMAN & CO.,  
Dundas St., London, C. W.  
Toronto, Sept. 31, 1854. 33w6

POPULAR NOVELS.

JUST received, a choice selection of the popular novels of the day, lately published—chiefly the writings of Capt. Mayhew, Miss Pickering, Henry Hazell, and others, at the  
NEW ERA OFFICE.  
Newmarket, May 23rd, 1854.

THE STEAMER "MORNING"

Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad,  
And Lake Simcoe Steamer.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, the 26th inst., and continuing until further notice, the trains on this Road will be as follows:—  
Leave Foot of Bay Street, Toronto, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8.30 a. m., arrive at Barrie, 11.30 a. m.  
Do, do, 3.30 p. m., Do, 6.10 p. m.  
Leave Barrie Station daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7.00 a. m., arrive at Toronto, 9.45 a. m.  
Do, do, 2.30 p. m., Do, 5.35 p. m.  
Both Trains stop at all Regular Stations and at Flag Stations, on signal.

Will call both ways, weather permitting, at JACKSON'S POINT, HEATONTON, HODGE'S WHARF, and ANSON.

Except on Friday, when she will run direct to Orlilla, (touching only at Hodge's Wharf), with passengers for the Steamer Katoahla.  
A. BRUNEL, Superintendent.  
Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1854. 1f-33

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that his

Stock of Goods  
Is now very complete, which, for extent, variety and style, will be found equal to any North of Toronto, and invites the attention of intending purchasers, feeling confident that the quantity and quality of the Goods, and lowness of price, will merit a continuance of that liberal support which has heretofore been extended to him.

ROBERT H. SMITH.  
Newmarket, June 14, 1854. 19-1f

ROCHESTER TOOLS!

JUST received by the subscriber, a large and well selected assortment of those celebrated Tools, from the manufactory of D. R. Barton, together with cast steel Garden Hoes, Rakes, Spades, Scythes, Snathes, Grain Cradles, Sickles and Hay Forks, which, as usual, will be disposed of at astonishingly low prices.

ROBERT H. SMITH.  
Newmarket, June 14, 1854. 19-1f

JUST RECEIVED,

A choice assortment of Gilt Window Cornices, Curtain Bands, Window-shades, Room Paper, and Fireboard Prints. American Boots and Shoes, Straw, Fancy and Tuscan Bonnets, artificial Flowers, Parasols, Ribbons, Silk Capes and Mantillas, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, Swede Muslins, Carpetings, Door Mats, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.  
ROBERT H. SMITH.  
Newmarket, June 14, 1854. 19-1f

FOR SALE,

BOILED and Raw Lined Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, White and Red Lead, Dye Stuffs, Grey Plaster, Water Lime, Mill, Molley and 1/4 Cut Saw.  
ROBERT H. SMITH.  
Newmarket, June 14, 1854. 19-1f

MILLINERY GOODS.

HAS just received a large Stock of Silk and other Dress Goods, Artificial Flowers, Plumes, and Ribbons, together with almost every article of fancy Bonnet, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, including Fringes, Gimpes, Laces, Braids, Cords, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, &c.

Sewed Muslins and Berlin Wool Goods.  
R. H. S. having employed a first-rate Milliner, is now making up the Newest and most Fashionable style of Ladies' Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Capes, Cloaks, Mantillas and Visettes.

WANTED—Apprentices to the Millinery Business  
Newmarket, Sept. 14, 1854.

New Tailoring and

READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
NEWMARKET.

CHILDREN'S, Youth's, and Gentlemen's Garments made to measure in the most fashionable style, on the shortest notice, and warranted to fit.  
ROBERT H. SMITH.  
Newmarket, Sept. 14, 1854. 1f-32

FLOUR! FLOUR!

PARTIES desiring to purchase flour ground at Bogart's Mill, can be supplied by calling at J. Bogart, Esq's residence, Garbutt Hill, Newmarket.  
JOSEPH BOGART.  
Newmarket, Aug. 18, 1854.

Cash for Wheat.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in CASH, for any quantity of good clean wheat delivered at Bogart's Mills.  
JOSEPH BOGART.  
Newmarket, Aug. 18 1854. 3m23.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his old customers—the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country—that he has removed from his old premises, to that large and commodious Building lately occupied by Geo. Mortimer & Co., and next door to the North American Hotel; where he intends keeping constantly on hand, a choice stock of Dry Goods, Groceries Crockery, Provisions, and a general assortment of everything required, and usually kept by the trade.

ROBT. KIRKPATRICK.  
Newmarket, May 13, 1854. 15-1f

JUST RECEIVED.

AND for Sale at Toronto prices, the National A School Books.  
At the New Era Office.  
Newmarket, Aug. 1st, 1854.

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS!

A FEW Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the  
NEW ERA OFFICE  
Newmarket, May 3rd, 1854.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters of Administration in the Estate of the late JOHN DUNHAM, (Farmer) in the Township of East Gwillimbury, have been granted to the subscriber, all parties indebted to the said Estate are requested to take notice thereof and settle the amounts due by them  
WITHOUT DELAY!

And all persons having demands against the Estate, will please furnish their accounts to the undersigned, at Lot 25, Fourth Concession of East Gwillimbury.  
MARY DUNHAM,  
Admistratrix.  
East Gwillimbury, {  
Sept. 22, 1854. } 34m3

New Store

BY IMPROVING AN OLD ONE!!  
Millinery, Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,  
1854, FOR THE FALL, 1854,  
Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH, grateful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally that he has completed an extensive addition to his Store, by which he has now one of the best shops in the City. His Stock this Fall will be very large, supplied with all that is new and likely to meet the tastes of his customers. J. C. Batters himself from the success he has had since his commencement in business, that he is now fully competent to judge what the requirements of the public are, and he pledges himself that the same attention to their wants will be his pleasure and care to supply.

He is now receiving his Fall Stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, consisting in part of a great variety of Dress Goods, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Goods, Silks, Satins, Flowers, Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings, Prints, Gingham, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Mohair Cloths, Ladies' Cloths, Carpets, Counterpanes, Quilts, Window Holland, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of Seasonable Goods.

J. C.'s Millinery Department will offer unusual inducements and many novelties not hitherto kept for want of room.  
BRASSIERS MORTGAGE.—A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling! "A bird in the hand is better than two in the bush." Honesty is the best policy—consequently NO SECOND PRICE.

A fair and impartial examination of his Stock—the qualities and his prices—is respectfully solicited.  
J. CHARLESWORTH,  
The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, Toronto.  
Toronto, Sept. 21, 1854. 20-1f

AZOR'S TURKISH BALM.

THE GREAT TURKISH REMEDY FOR BALDNESS, And for Invigorating and Beautifying the Hair.  
The only certain Remedy for Baldness, and for preventing and stopping the falling out of the hair.

As a Toilet Article, for Beautifying and keeping the Hair Soft, Glossy, and in a healthy Condition, it is unequalled. Its positive qualities are as follows:  
1st. It frees the head from dandruff, strengthens the roots, imparts health and vigor to the circulation, and prevents the hair changing colour or getting gray.  
2nd. It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up in its over night.

This Balm is made from the original receipt procured from the original Turkish Balm (physician) of Constantinople, where it is universally used. The Turks have always been celebrated for their wonderful skill in compounding the richest perfumes and all other toilet articles. In Turkey the aromatic herbs, &c., of which this Balm is composed, are almost universally known and used for the hair. Hence a case of baldness or thin head of hair is entirely unknown in that country. We wish but one trial to be made of it; that will do more to convince you of its virtue than all the advertisements that can be published, and that all may be able to test its virtues, it is put up in Large Bottles at the low price of 50 cents per Bottle.

Remember the Genuine has the signature of Comstock & Brother on the splendid wrapper.  
To Owners of and Dealers in Horses.

CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.  
For the cure of Founder, Splint, Hot, Hot-bound Horses, and Contracted and Feverish Feet, Wounds, Bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Ricks, &c. on horses.

Carlton's Ring-bone Cure.  
For the cure of Ring-bone, Blood Spavin, Bone Spavin, Windgalls, and splint—a certain remedy.

Carlton's Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.  
The changes of weather and season, with change of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and sinuous fluids of horses. It is at these changes they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Bots, &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders,



